

Characteristics and variety of living organisms

List the characteristics of living organisms.

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What is excretion?

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What does 'control of internal conditions' mean?

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Name three features of plant cells.

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Name three features of animals.

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Give two examples of animals from the specification.

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Give two examples of plants from the specification.

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What is a mycelium?

Removing the waste products of the chemical reactions in cells, such as carbon dioxide.

Nutrition, respiration, excretion, response to surroundings, movement, control of internal conditions, reproduction, growth and development.

Chloroplasts, cellulose cell walls, and a store of carbohydrate as starch or sucrose.

Keeping conditions inside the body steady, for example temperature and water content.

Mammals, such as humans, and insects, such as housefly and mosquito.

Multicellular, cells with no chloroplasts and no cell walls, and carbohydrate often stored as glycogen.

The body of a fungus, made from thread-like hyphae that contain many nuclei.

A cereal, such as maize, and a herbaceous legume, such as peas or beans.

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What are fungal cell walls made of?

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What is saprotrophic nutrition?

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Name a typical hyphal fungus and a single-celled fungus.

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What is a protist?

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Name one protist like an animal cell and one like a plant.

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Which protist causes malaria?

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What structures are found in a bacterial cell?

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How do most bacteria get their food?

Secreting digestive enzymes onto food outside the body, then absorbing the organic products.

Chitin.

A microscopic single-celled eukaryotic organism.

Mucor has the typical hyphal structure.
Yeast is single-celled.

Plasmodium.

Amoeba is like an animal cell. *Chlorella* has chloroplasts and is more like a plant.

They feed off other living or dead organisms. Some bacteria can photosynthesise.

Cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, plasmids and a circular chromosome of DNA. There is no nucleus.

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What is Lactobacillus bulgaricus used for?

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What is Pneumococcus?

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What is a pathogen?

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Describe the structure of a virus.

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Why are viruses not living organisms?

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Give three viruses and what they cause.

A spherical bacterium that is the pathogen causing pneumonia.

It is a rod-shaped bacterium used to make yoghurt from milk.

No cellular structure: a protein coat containing one type of nucleic acid, DNA or RNA.

An organism or particle that causes disease: it may be a fungus, bacterium, protist or virus.

Tobacco mosaic virus discolours tobacco leaves. Influenza virus causes flu. HIV causes AIDS.

They have no cellular structure and can reproduce only inside living cells.